

# Congressional Support for Industrial Education

By John W. Gilmore, President College of Hawaii.

The democratic system of education in practice in the United States is a most potent factor in the welfare of the Nation. While the system has been perished by prominent educators all over the world, and it is recognized as a necessary adjunct to our popular form of government, yet no judicious person would claim that the system is perfect. Like all other national institutions it grows with the times and its benefits are strongly felt in the general uplift of all lines of endeavor.

In our noticeable particular does our system fall short of perfection; and that is in its correlation of the life and studies of the school with the home and the activities by which the great masses of young men and women earn a living. No one is blind to this defect, but not every one realizes the great amount of study and attention that has been given it during the past decade. This is no easy matter to adjust, but the feeling is growing very rapidly that without diminishing the attention given to the basic subjects of education somewhat more attention should be given to those subjects which will at the proper age increase the student's outlook and opportunities for productive service. This is especially pertinent since less than ten per cent of the pupils go beyond the high school grades. The old apprenticeship system has, because of the great changes in our industrial and commercial systems, gone by, and so each new generation must look to the school for that training which will fit its youth for the most efficient service in life.

So urgently has this necessity arisen during the past few years that vocational and manual training forms one of the objects of seventeen national associations, prominent among which may be mentioned the National Education Association, the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and the American Federation of Labor, in addition to these, seven States have enacted laws providing for and regulating industrial education; and a number of other States have commissions for inquiry and report.

The agency, however, that holds out the greatest promise for promoting industrial training on a uniform and comprehensive basis in the United States congress. The Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts have through their experimental laboratories and practical work accumulated a large amount of information which should be taken to the people, both young and old, who cannot attend these colleges. For meeting this need a number of these colleges have established extension departments; but these departments are unable, by their normal limitations, to meet the situation entirely. During the last three congresses bills have been before the senate for the promotion of agricultural and industrial training, and in the present congress a bill has appeared in the house for this purpose. The senate bill, now known as the Page Bill, is the more comprehensive and beneficent; the Lever or house bill provides only for training in agriculture through the establishment of extension departments in the colleges.

The interest in this matter in the senate first centered around the bill prepared by Senator Davis, then afterward Senator Doolittle took interest in the matter, and now the measure is promoted by Senator Page. In brief the bill provides:

## Page Bill Provisions.

First: For the maintenance of instruction in the trades and industries, home economics and agriculture in the public schools of secondary grade throughout the United States, and provides an appropriation of five million dollars for this purpose to become available July 1, 1914. The allotment of this appropriation among the different States and Territories is to be in proportion to the population according to the census of 1910.

Second: For the maintenance of instruction in agriculture and home economics in district agricultural schools of secondary grade throughout the United States, and provides the sum of four million dollars to become available July 1, 1914. This amount to be apportioned among the different States and Territories according to the population engaged in agriculture. Where the population of a State or Territory engaged in agriculture falls below one hundred thousand people the appropriation for such State or Territory shall be increased by the sum of five thousand dollars annually.

Third: For the maintenance of branch agricultural experiment stations to be located at the agricultural high schools and provides one million dollars for the year beginning July 1, 1914. This appropriation is also to be allotted in accordance with the number of persons engaged in agriculture, and as in the previous case where less than one hundred thousand people are so engaged the appropriation may be increased to such State or Territory by the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars annually.

Fourth: For the maintenance in each State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts an extension department devoted to giving instruction and demonstration in agriculture, the trades and industries, home economics and rural affairs to persons who may not be able to attend the colleges; and provides for this purpose five hundred thousand dollars for the year beginning July 1, 1912. This amount is to be increased annually thereafter by two hundred thousand dollars until July 1, 1917, when the appropriation shall have amounted to one million five hundred thousand dollars. As above, this appropriation is allotted in accordance with the number of people engaged in agriculture, and also with the proviso that the legislature of each State and Territory shall establish an extension department in its college and shall appropriate for its maintenance and work the amount equal to that appropriated by congress.

Fifth: For the maintenance of instruction in agriculture, the trades and

industries and home economics in normal schools throughout the country, and provides an appropriation of one million dollars for the year beginning July 1, 1912. This amount is to be allotted in accordance with the total population. In cases where there are less than three hundred thousand inhabitants three thousand dollars may be added to the appropriation.

This bill also carries appropriations to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior or the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of commerce and labor for paying the necessary expenses of administering this act, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information and for other incidental purposes. Other sections provide for publications, times of payment and other matters bearing upon its legal aspects.

## Benefit to All.

Thus it will be seen from the above resume of the bill that five types of institutions may benefit from its provisions; namely, high schools, district agricultural schools, branch agricultural experiment stations, extension departments of the State colleges and normal schools. It will also be noted that the bill provides for instruction, demonstration and distribution of knowledge along four general lines; namely, agriculture, trades and industries, home economics and rural affairs. The work in these lines is provided for by ways that will benefit the entire community, both rural and urban, and without respect to age or occupation, race or sex.

One of the objections that has been previously raised in regard to federal support in agriculture alone was that such support discriminated against other vocations. The provisions of this bill, however, obviate this objection, in that it provides for the trades and industries and also household economics as well as agriculture. It is apparent that the beneficial influences of the provisions of this bill will be lasting and far reaching. This is proven by the great benefits that have accrued to the country in prosperity, wealth and general welfare which have resulted from the establishment of state colleges and experiment stations.

## Benefit to Hawaii.

The question at once arises as to the ways in which the provisions of these measures in congress will affect Hawaii. It is difficult to estimate the exact measure of good that will accrue to us on account of the fact that some of the appropriations of the Page Bill are allotted on the basis of population engaged in agriculture, and as we do not have the figures on this for 1910 we can not show just what amount of money may be appropriated for the branch experiment stations, the district agricultural schools and the extension department of the College of Hawaii. On the basis of our total population our normal school and high schools would receive each year approximately \$10,300 and \$2,000 respectively. By the provisions of this bill our high schools would be materially benefited by enabling them to establish departments for instruction in all four of the lines mentioned above. Our normal school would be materially benefited by provisions for these four lines of work which are already organized and bringing good results. The work of the Lahainalua industrial school on Maui and that of the boys' and girls' industrial schools on Oahu would be materially augmented both by more adequately providing for the teaching of agriculture and home economics as well as by establishing in connection with them demonstration farms.

There would seem to be no reason why the Hilo boys' boarding school and other similar institutions promoted by private endowment might not, by suit-

able acts of the legislature, be made to benefit by these appropriations.

In carrying out the provisions of the bill under consideration it is incumbent on the Territory or private resources to provide the necessary lands, buildings and other material equipment and to provide for other subjects of instruction not specifically provided for in the acts. It is also provided that the experiment stations, the agricultural secondary schools and the extension departments shall be controlled by one board; and that the normal schools and public secondary schools may be under the direction of another board of control.

## Industrial Classes.

There are some of the institutions which would benefit from the provisions of these bills already established and doing good work, but in addition to them there should be established, at the earliest opportunity, industrial schools in the cities for teaching those subjects pertaining to building trades, home economics and manufacturing and mechanical industries, and schools in other industrial centers for teaching those subjects pertaining to agriculture and rural affairs. These new schools are essential in carrying out the provisions of the recent legislature in extending the compulsory school age from fourteen to eighteen years.

Every one is familiar with the fact that boys in general are not liable to render efficient service at an age less than eighteen to twenty years. It is also apparent that the ages between fourteen and eighteen are the most suitable for imparting that type of instruction which would render both boys and girls at this period more efficient and capable men and women. To this end there should be established in Honolulu a school well equipped for teaching boys in all practical lines relating to the trades and industries and for teaching girls in domestic sciences and other matters pertaining to the home.

## Other Island Schools.

There should be established also in centers of agricultural industries on various islands institutions supplementary to those already established for teaching agriculture and home economics. Both of these two types of institutions are important, but it would seem that the latter is at the present time more urgent. Statistics show that on the main land one farmer operates from twenty to thirty acres of land according to the type of farming. We do not have figures in this respect in Hawaii, but it is quite safe to say that our farm laborers are less efficient. It is very good policy to increase our citizen population, and it is also very important that every means be adopted for augmenting the efficiency of the laborers that we already have and their children as well.

It is a principle of sound economy that the output of factory or any other industrial enterprise may be increased more economically by increasing the efficiency of the laborers than by increasing their number. Another pertinent consideration in favor of the establishment of such schools in rural districts is in view of the market facilities that have already been provided. This market and its work should augment the production of crops for local consumption and for shipment as well. The rural schools and demonstration farms may serve a very important purpose in this connection.

## Type of School.

A type of such a rural school that would be in conformity with our agricultural condition and environment might be outlined as follows:

A school might be established in a given locality when twenty-five or more students can be secured. The attendance of all boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, both inclusive, who are not otherwise suitably employed should be required. The work of the boys and girls should be divided between farming, shop and repair work contingent to the farm and the work of home making and sanitation. Others in the community may attend at the discretion of the department of public instruction.

The equipment of such a school should consist of the following:

First: A farm of not less than twenty-five acres, to be increased in proportion to the number of students attending by (say) two and one-half acres per student and to be equipped with all essential hand tools.

Second: The shop should be equipped to meet the needs of the industry and repair work of the environment.

Third: Resident buildings should be provided with sanitary and culinary equipment for properly housing and feeding the pupils.

Fourth: Students should spend a portion of their time in class room and laboratory for instruction and the remainder in practical work in shops, fields and resident buildings. The lines of instruction should include simple methods of bookkeeping in accordance with the nature of work in which the students are engaged, and this same system of bookkeeping may be made the basis of the estimation and division of profits. Arithmetic and English should be remunerated in accordance with current values to be based upon some schedule, such as (for instance) time, profit sharing or piece work. Profit sharing would seem to be the more feasible basis.

## The Expenses.

The expenses of the institutions should be divided into two groups: First, Expenses of plant which should include lands, buildings, permanent equipment and instruction.

Second: Operating expenses should include seeds, plants, general supplies, transportation facilities, labor and water.

Only the latter class of expenditures should be deducted from the profits or gross earnings. The remainder of such earnings should be divided on the basis of student-hours of work. The principal idea of financing such an institution should be that, instead of turning the profits into the general expenses of the schools, they should be divided among the students to the end that each student might feel a personal interest in his work.

## Will Probably Pass.

While these acts may be modified in congress, before passage in some smaller details, yet in their main features they are almost sure to be enacted into law in due time. The Asa

of 1902, establishing the State college, and of 1907, establishing the experimental stations were in congress for several sessions before they finally became law. The feeling, therefore, is that these acts will become law as soon as sufficient interest on the part of the public is created in regard to their benefits. It will be all the greater advantage to Hawaii to make such preparation as may be in conformity with our own agricultural and industrial conditions, and at the same time, to organize our existing institutions in such ways as will facilitate and promote the use of the funds provided in the congressional acts.

## REALTY TRANSACTIONS

Entered of Record August 16, 1911.

Nancy Chew Ying and her to First Bank of Hilo Ltd. .... M

Thomas Forbes Sr and wife to Mrs. Mary Sakai ..... BS

I Hayashi to K Hiramoto. .... BS

K Hiramoto to A J Gomes. .... CM

Francisco Pabeco and wife to Mariano Ignacio et al. .... D

Parker Cummings and wife to Wong Nin ..... D

Frank Cabral to Jose Pereira. .... D

Wm A Kinney and wife to Charles M Cooke Ltd. .... D

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to Charles M Cooke Ltd ..... AM

Paulo Kahoa to C Awai. .... L

Francis H I Brown by Gdn to John K Kamanoulu ..... AM

Ferdinand H Hons and wife to Trs of Oahu College ..... M

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to John D McVeigh ..... Par Rel

Kaupena Beni and her to L L Mc Candless ..... D

J D McInerney to Senjiro Odo. .... Rel

Senjiro Odo and wife to Bishop & Co Masao Kawahara and wife to Bishop & Co ..... M

Frank Godfrey to Mrs Rose K Cox M Chu Gem et al to Chang Chan. .... AM

Albert J W Mackenzie and wife to Fred C Snow ..... D

W Fred Yan et al to Sui Kam Ying. .... BS

Mrs. Kahenui Hui to Albert K Hu. .... D

Mele Alapai to William C Achi Jr. .... D

L S August and wife to H C Carter. .... D

William R Castle and wife to Elizabeth K Meyer ..... D

Lihonokalani Trust by Trs to Fred Harrison ..... Can L

Allen & Robinson Ltd to Julia H Macy et al. .... Rel

Walter Hurst by Mtgee to William R Castle, Tr. .... Fore Entry

Walter Hurst by Mtgee to William R Castle, Tr. .... Fore Entry

Entered of Record August 17, 1911.

William C Achi Jr to William C Achi ..... D

A V Gear, by Mtgee, to J Alfred Magoon ..... Fore Affdt

A V Gear, by Mtgee, to Mary E Low ..... D

Mary E Low to J Alfred Magoon Clara B Smith, by Atty, to Joseph Fo Kam ..... D

Joseph Fo Kam and wife to Guardian Trust Co Ltd. .... Mtg

First Am Sava & Tr Co of H, Ltd, to Prot Epis Ch in H I. .... Par Rel

Henry C Meyers to Dorothy L Campbell ..... D

Est of B P Bishop, by Trs, to L S August ..... Rel

William C Achi Jr and wife to Ching Lum ..... D

H C Carter to Trs of Est of B P Bishop ..... Mtg

George F Renton and wife to J B Atherton Est Ltd. .... D

Est of C K Rooke, by Trs, to Territory of Hawaii ..... D

W H Bromley and wife to Thomas McLeau ..... Mtg

Entered of Record August 18, 1911.

Libana de Nobriga to Sylvano de Nobriga ..... Rel

B A Henderson, by Atty, to Sylvano de Nobriga ..... Par Rel

Sylvano de Nobriga to William Woon ..... D

George Poolos and wife to Im Yip. .... D

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to William R Castle, Tr. .... AM

Emma M Nakima to Annie Kenhipaka ..... D

Annie Kenhipaka and her to William R Castle Tr. .... Mtg

Est of John Ena, by Trs, to W H Rice ..... Can L

Entered of Record August 19, 1911.

Y Nakayama and wife to Itsu Fujisato ..... D

W D Akerman to Joseph Whitmarsh ..... Rel

Aulin Ak Leong and her to A Fernandez ..... M

Victorine Pereira and wife to Francisco da Silva. .... D

Kuaili (k) to Ioba Kellimakuole. .... D

Kamui Kalakaua and her to John Brown Jr and wife to Ikuwa Kalakaua ..... D

J Kapukini (k) to Nishimura Si-lado ..... L

Joanquinto Dutro to K Muraoka. .... A L

K Muraoka to William Green. .... A L

Joseph Whitmarsh and wife to Walter Akerman ..... M

Antonio Farinas to Jacinto Farinas. Maria Scott and her to Maria Pavao ..... D

Manoel Pavao Sr and wife to Joao Pavao ..... D

John Pavao and wife to Antonio Pavao ..... D

Martha Kawehi to Mrs E K Mahoe ..... D

Moses Pan and wife to C Akui et al ..... D

Edah R Witherspoon and her to Mary V Silva ..... D

Entered of Record August 21, 1911.

Kamila Smith to S Kellinot et al Lilia K Kamaka-J and her to Robert Kalanui Jr ..... D

George N Wilcox to C Q Yee Hop, Tr. .... D

George N Wilcox to C Q Yee Hop, Tr. .... D

David Kapohakimohewa and wife to Young Men's Sav Socy Ltd. .... Mtg

Nabiku Sugar Co Ltd to B C A Achong ..... D

Mrs Blanche Lewis to Charles K Lewis ..... D

William R Castle Jr and wife, by Atty et al, to Thomas Sanderson Est of B P Bishop, by Trs, to Yoshida ..... D

Ella A C Leung, Tr, to Liliu et al. Haona Kale and wife to Waihanu Agrielt Co Ltd. .... Mtg

H Akona to Sui Kam Ying. .... BS

## FIRE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST GIVES NIGHTMARE TO A COUPLE IN HONOLULU

Hawaii, the land of sunshine and arcana, the dream portion being proved by Prof. Arthur L. Andrews and wife of the College of Hawaii, who went to sleep here and dreamed of a fire burning up a city in Maine on the night that it happened.

It is a strange tale which reaches Hawaii through the medium of the Biddeford, Maine, Journal of July 25, in which is told of a dream in these sun-kissed isles, a dream of smoke and flame in far-away Maine, and the corroborations of it in a postal card mailed at Honolulu July 9 to Maine relatives.

July 8 was the night when the big fire swept over Biddeford, doing thousands of dollars worth of damage and nearly wiping out of existence all that portion of the city where lives Mrs. Sarah Wenzel Cousins, on South street. In Honolulu live Prof. Arthur Andrews and wife, Mrs. Andrews being

the daughter of Mrs. Cousins, and on the fateful night both Mr. and Mrs. Andrews dreamed that the City of Biddeford was being wiped out by the flames.

On the following day they sent a postal to Mrs. Cousins inquiring for her health and telling of their dream, which they thought was absurd.

Nevertheless they wrote of the circumstance, both having the same dream, and allowing for the difference in time, the dreams in Honolulu occurred at the time the city on the Maine coast was suffering from the worst fire in its history.

The postcard message sent from Honolulu to Mrs. Cousins read:

"Honolulu, Hawaii, Sunday, July 9. 'Haven't heard from you for a long time. What is the matter? We are very uneasy today, for Harriet and I both had a very vivid dream last night that Biddeford was all burning up. Of course we don't believe in dreams, but it was so vivid we can't help feeling a bit uncomfortable. Write at once."

## WOMAN TELLS OF A UNION MURDER SCALE

Five Hundred for Dead Man; Other Crimes in Proportion.

CHICAGO, August 8.—Walter Pinderiski, alleged labor slugging and convict, is held by the police for a brutal attack upon Mrs. Anna Wenzel, his former wife, who divorced him two years ago. Mrs. Wenzel is lying at her home, 52 Wrightwood Avenue. Her nose is broken in two places. Her ribs are fractured. Her body is black with bruises and physicians fear that her heart may give way under the terrific beating and kicking she was given.

In spite of her suffering, however, she summoned a reporter for the Tribune and related a story of labor slugging and labor slugging which should be material for grand jury action. She says she was beaten because she knew so much and that she wants it made public now so that there will be no reason for beating her again.

In the running narrative of her unwilling connection with the conspiracy Mrs. Wenzel made the following specific charges:

That sluggers get a regular salary of thirty dollars a week as a retaining fee and that for "big jobs" they get bonuses up to \$200. That murder has been systematically and commercialized with a fixed "head money" rate of \$500 a victim.

That two detectives from the Central station each receive \$100 a month for aiding sluggers when they get into hot water.

That Pinderiski accompanied Altman when the latter shot Lyle McArthur, and that policemen called at her home to return a hat dropped by the former.

That each of the sluggers is given a union card certifying he is a member of labor organizations and that the cards are part of an elaborate alibi system.

That she was offered \$1000 to leave the city without disclosing these and other secrets.

Mrs. Wenzel said that most of her knowledge of the conspiracy had come from overhearing the plot of the sluggers while she lived with Pinderiski. They had their schedule of prices made out in union style, and they used to laugh at one joke over their system.

"I will never forget the terrible things I saw in that house. I have watched Altman and Pinderiski make the bombs that were to destroy property. They would sit for hours beside a burning candle, timing it for their infernal machines."

Then they would cut candles to correspond in length to the one that burned long enough. In this way they would time their escapes so as to have an alibi. I have seen them cut one candle into four quarters so as to save money.

They would stand their candles up in kerosene or gasoline, even in powder, and run away. When the candle burned down to the oil or powder, the fire or explosion would take place.

Pinderiski, Chambers, and a man named Kennedick did the Otis Elevator job on May 10. I heard them planning their attack, followed them and watched the slugging.

Shortly after Lyle McArthur, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was shot, February 7, two detectives from the Central station called at my home. They had brought Pinderiski's hat. That hat the policemen gave me I knew as Walter's for I had bought myself. The gang has an alibi system that works to perfection and it is seldom that the police can get the "goods on them." Each slugging is given a working card in the various unions."

## WATER EXPERTS ON THE OTHER ISLANDS

W. F. Martin, district engineer of the United States Geological Survey, who has just returned from Kauai and Maui, where he placed two assistant engineers in the field, is greatly cheered over the prospects of good work being done in the matter of the water supply investigations this year.

Engineer W. D. Hardy is stationed on Kauai and will have charge of the work on that island entirely. He is an experienced man, having come from the California district.

## COMMISSIONER WILL WATCH SELECTION

Charles F. Judd, commissioner of public lands, left for Kauai last evening on his first visit to one of the other islands since his appointment. He will look into homesteading matters and other subjects and expects to return Saturday. Later he will visit the other islands.

While he is on Kauai he will be present at the selection of lots by the members of the Omoa Settlement Association, who are to take up a tract at Omoa. There are fifty-six lots and only forty-six applicants, so there will be land to spare.

The members of the association have agreed among themselves as to the order of procedure in the selection of lots. The names in the order in which the association members will choose were forwarded to the land office here and are as follows:

Charles K. Lewis, Frank Souza, Victor Opeka, John S. Chandler, Emalie M. Lubi, Mary Medeiros, Isaac Hart, Louis McKeague, Antonio C. Baptista, Frank Medeiros, Henry Charman, G. K. Hoopii, David Hulhee, Louis Medeiros, Antonio Vidinha, M. Lucas Camara, Joseph Valent, Isabella K. Telles, Denis Lubi, Man'l J. Medeiros, Joseph M. Ventura, Kaluna Ainaike, Antonio Vasconcelas, James Maunakea, John Medeiros, Henry Blake, Louisa Hellen, Joe Wala, R. K. Ainaike, Lui Hoopii, Manuel S. Valente Jr., Fred Phillip, George Charman, John Kabaule, Kala-wai, James K. Kula, Ida Melelele, Frank Vasconcelas, Henrietta K. Kri-ena, Georgianna Souza, H. G. Spalding, Augusta Vasconcelas, John Medeiros, Manuel Medeiros, George Kaeha, Joe Souza.

First Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, of the Eighth Infantry, U.S.A., has been designated by the war department to proceed to Hawaii and report to the Governor for duty as inspector-instructor of the national guard, under the provisions of the act of congress approved on March 2 last. Governor Frear received notice of the appointment yesterday.

Another order assigning to different regiments cadets who have graduated from the United States military academy at West Point was also received yesterday. Some of these have been assigned to companies which, or portions of which, are in Hawaii. They are:

Cadet Leo Gerald Heffernan, to the Fifth Cavalry.

Cadet Charles Philip Hall, to the Twentieth Infantry.

Cadet Sidney Herbert Foster, to the Second Infantry.

The officers assigned to Hawaii will report in time to take the transport which will sail from San Francisco, October 5.

## ROCKEFELLER GIVES ANOTHER MILLION

NEW YORK, August 22.—Announcement was made today of a gift of a million dollars outright by John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Institute, for medical research. The oil king's gift is in the interests of science to relieve suffering.

## DEMOCRATIC CLUBS NEXT.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The National Federation of Democratic Clubs is forming here today.

## A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## BEDRIDDEN WITH ECZEMA SIX WEEKS

Itching, Burning Eruption from Head to Foot—Doctor Gave Her Up Entirely—First Application of Cuticura Brought Relief and Sleep.

## CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECT PERFECT CURE

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to foot, and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Neumann, 1132 Buena St., Watertown, N. Y., April 11, 1909."

## Cuticura Soap

Soothing, Cooling, Refreshing for Tender Skins.

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, united with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors, Cuticura Soap is unrivaled for cleansing, preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for dispelling itching, irritation and inflammation and preventing clogging of the pores, the cause of many disgusting facial eruptions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and lustrous hair, will find that Cuticura Soap realizes every expectation.

Cuticura Soap (also Cuticura Ointment) is sold everywhere. The name is prominent on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. The name is prominent on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. The name is prominent on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations.

